

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

December 26th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 61, p.m. 60; Humidity...73, 82.

December 25th, 1910, Temperature a.m. 55, 4 p.m., 50; Humidity...50, 41.

No. 8699

號八初月壹拾年三統宣

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1911.

三拜禮 號七廿月式拾英港香

836 VAN ANKUM  
SINGAPORE CORP 10 CANTON

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE REVOLUTION.

## NEWS FROM SHANGHAI.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Shanghai, Dec. 26.

H.E. Yuan Shih-kai has replied to H.E. Tang Shao-yi that the proposals presented by the revolutionary representatives at the Peace Conference are under consideration, and that he has not yet come to a decision as to the acceptance of the proposals.

The members of the Constitutional Society in Peking are reported to be seeking to influence foreign nations to prevent the formation of a Chinese republic.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

## Consuls and Commissioners.

The following is from the "China Press" of Dec. 21:—

These six great Powers—America, Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan and Russia—expressed their friendly solicitude as to the outcome of the pending peace negotiations to the chief delegates of the Imperial Government and the Republican party in identical notes presented by their respective Consuls-General here yesterday forenoon.

They were received by the two high peace commissioners. The German Consul-General, being the senior member of the Consular delegation, acted as spokesman and read his note after a few introductory words, while the other Consuls-General simply handed theirs to H.E. Tang Shao-yi and Dr. Wu Ting-fang. The two commissioners responded with short addresses.

Upon the arrival of the six foreign representatives at the headquarters of each peace commissioner the party was ushered into the reception room, where they were greeted by the chief delegate. The German Consul-General, P. von Bari, said: "We have been instructed by our respective Governments to hand you this note."

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE REVOLUTION.

## NO BREACH OF ARMISTICE.

Regarding the breach of armistice, H.E. Yuan Shih-kai has explained to the Revolutionary Government that the revolutionaries in Shansi had vacated Taiyuenfu, and it was no breach of the armistice for the Imperialists to retake the city which was deserted. "Shat Po."

The representatives from the different independent provinces have elected Chang Hsin to make preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a republican government pro tem.

The Shanghai revolutionaries for the invasion of Peking have already arrived at Lakhop in Kiangsu.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Wu Han-min, former Governor General of Canton, arrived at Shanghai yesterday and are staying in the French Settlement. "Sheung Po."

## TELEGRAMS.

## RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

## TROOPS FOR TABRIZ.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Bombay, Dec. 27, 7.40 a.m.  
Router's correspondent at St.

Petersburg states that a telegram from the Russian governor of Julfa announces that three rifle regiments, three sotnias (companies or squadrons) of Cossacks, and two mountain batteries are leaving for Tabriz.

## MR. SHUSTER DISMISSED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Bombay, Dec. 26, 1.20 p.m.

The Teheran correspondent of Router wires that the Cabinet have notified Mr. Morgan Shuster of his dismissal. It is reported that at Shiraz Persian road guards fired on Indian sowars who were proceeding to meet the British Consul, killing one. (Router).

## Visit Tang Shao-yi First.

The six Consuls-General presented an imposing procession driving through the streets in a line of open carriages. They travelled at a rapid pace out to the Avenue Road, turned to the right just before reaching Dr. Wu's residence and went to Mr. E. S. Little's home first, where Tang Shao-yi received them. It was just eleven o'clock when they arrived there.

After an interchange of pleasantries, in which Mr. Little participated, the Consuls-General and the Imperial peace envoy retired to the reception room where the proceedings were gone through with in a formal way. This took only a few minutes and then the six Consuls-General drove over to the home of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, where the same thing transpired. The two visitations did not consume as much over half an hour's time.

Some of the Consuls said later that they were impressed with the very friendly attitude of Tang Shao-yi. They declared that he spoke in a kindly way of Dr. Wu Ting-fang. They seemed to have formed an opinion that the delegates were earnestly desirous of securing peace. One Consul-General remarked to a "China Press" reporter that the time was getting short as the armistice would expire next Sunday and the Generals in the field were getting restless, which might make an extension of time difficult to arrange. "The Chinese, however, are not slow about reaching conclusions," he added, "when they want to and they ought to be able to conclude the conference by the end of this week."

## TELEGRAMS.

## RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

## ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Durban, Dec. 26, 3.30 p.m.  
Router's correspondent at

Teheran says that telegrams from the vice-governor of Tabriz represent the situation as appalling.

## INNOCENTS BUTCHERED.

He says: "I swear before God that innocent women and children are being butchered in cold blood."

Five hundred Persians have already been killed, and the ark, the most ancient and the finest edifice in Persia, has been totally destroyed.

## THE GIFT CIGAR.

It is strange that the cigar which can be such a sublime thing, can also be regarded as the supreme object of ridicule. People who have never tried to be funny in their lives will often break out on the subject of cigars, and become whimsical and humorous. Yet, though it is true that the gift cigar has been treated from every possible point of view, there is always some inspired scribbler who feels that he has something fresh to say about this particular form of philanthropy. To-day we invite you to consider the gift cigar from the point of view of a trade paper's correspondent. "The value of the gift cigar," one learns, "as a selling force, lies largely in its instrumentality in enabling the salesman to conceal his washing bill in his expense account."

There are, moreover, other points less epigrammatic but more useful, to be considered. The cigar offered by the insistent giver leads you to declare, it would appear, that you are addicted to cigarettes, that you habitually smoke a hookah, that your family is opposed to smoking, that the doctor said you were not to smoke cigars. An especially virtuous type of insistent giver, it is pointed out, is the one who gives the price of three for five pence, but they are made of fine Cuban fillings, and have a thin, domestic leaf wrapper. Here, smoke one. There is nothing to laugh at, however (we are told), in the price. You have tried them and found them guilty. "The Globe."

## TELEGRAMS.

## CRICKET.

## M.C.O.'S POOR SHOW.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Durban, Dec. 26, 2.45 p.m.

Bright and cool weather was the order when M.C.O. went to the wickets in their match with fifteen of Bendigo. There was a fair attendance of spectators, and the wicket was good. The batting was disappointing, the tourists being dismissed for 176, of which Hobbs made 47. Scott captured four wickets for 53 runs. Bendigo did fairly well, and held the advantage when stumps were drawn, 122 being on the board with six wickets down. (Router).

## AN EMPEROR'S ROMANCE.

## The First Love of Kaiser William I.

The touching story of the romantic attachment of the Emperor William I. to Princess Eliza Radziwill, her inferior in birthright, she descended to his rank, and their children were not royal princes and princesses, but merely the descendants of a Polish noble family, with royal blood in their veins.

A marriage between Prince William and Princess Eliza would thus have been amorganatic union, and the right of their children to inherit the Prussian throne would, according to the "House Laws" of the Hohenzollern dynasty, have been open to doubt. The question was raised whether Princess Eliza could not be raised to the rank of "Royal Highness", either by the King of Prussia or by the Czar, and the two lovers went through an anxious time, which extended into several years, while this matter remained undecided. There were long periods of separation, due to Prince William's duties in different parts of the country, and after a reunion, following one of them, Princess Eliza wrote to her friend:—

## How They Met.

The hopes of Prussia in those days were largely centred in Prince Antony Radziwill, one of the Polish magnates, who accepted Prussian supremacy over his native land in a friendly spirit, and married Princess Louise a niece of Frederick the Great, after which he was appointed Viceroy of Prussian Poland, with his seat of government at Posen. His real home, however, was in Berlin, and it was here that his daughter, Princess Eliza, who as a Hohenzollern on the maternal side, associated freely with the Prussian Royal Family, met Prince William, the second son of the reigning King Frederick William III.

Prince William and Princess Eliza grew up from childhood together, and it was not until 1800, when he was 23 and she three years younger, that their friendship ripened into love. The first words of love were spoken at a picnic in the forests round Berlin, at which Prince Antony and Princess Louise Radziwill and the King's remaining children, the Crown Prince, Charles, and Princess Alexandra, were also present. "Dear, dear Lulu," wrote little Princess Eliza to her friend, Countess Stosch, "how happy, how supremely happy, I was with William."

## A Shadow.

During the next two years the young couple saw one another constantly, but a shadow had fallen over their happiness owing to the degree of difference in their

## TELEGRAMS.

## BOXING.

## LANGFORD BEATEN.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Bombay, Dec. 26, 1.20 p.m.

A wire from Router's correspondent at Sydney states that in a boxing contest there Sam McVea beat Sam Langford on points. (Router).

We have received from the Secretary of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce copies of correspondence relating to:—One Bottom" Law under the Payne Tariff; Boarding of Incoming Steamers by Chinese; Erection of a Light on Kapsing Island; The Opium Ordinance; Local Storm Signals in Kowloon Bay; Public and Bank Holidays; The Red Symbols in Local Storm Warnings.

## TELEGRAMS.

## SPAIN'S WAR.

## SERIOUS LOSSES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Bombay, Dec. 26, 1.20 p.m.

Router's correspondent at Madrid states that further furious attacks were made on the Spanish positions at Melilla, in the Hinterland of Morocco, on Saturday and Sunday, the casualties being 17 killed and 41 wounded. (Router).

A telegram to the "Mainichi," dated Vienna, December 13, states that the Bulgarians in Macedonia are continually planning bomb outrages against the Mohammedans, and unrest also prevails in Albania and Armenia. The police at Constantinople fear that the Bulgarian bomb-throwers may extend their activities even to the Turkish capital.

respective ranks, which constituted a bar to their marriage. When Princess Eliza's mother—a Hohenzollern princess—married Prince Radziwill, her inferior in birthright, she descended to his rank, and their children were not royal princes and princesses, but merely the descendants of a Polish noble family, with royal blood in their veins.

A marriage between Prince William and Princess Eliza would thus have been amorganatic union, and the right of their children to inherit the Prussian throne would, according to the "House Laws" of the Hohenzollern dynasty, have been open to doubt. The question was raised whether Princess Eliza could not be raised to the rank of "Royal Highness", either by the King of Prussia or by the Czar, and the two lovers went through an anxious time, which extended into several years, while this matter remained undecided. There were long periods of separation, due to Prince William's duties in different parts of the country, and after a reunion, following one of them, Princess Eliza wrote to her friend:—

## A Sorrowful Time.

"It was a sad and sorrowful time, but we found consolation in our love. We understand each other perfectly; there is no doubt, no uncertainty. On the evening before his departure for Teplitz, William spent the evening at our house. We sat in the garden till midnight, and we were able to talk alone there without attracting any attention. We talked only as brother and sister, but he spoke to me so earnestly, so beautifully, without any hint of selfish love, that I could not repress my tears. In this short time he has become far dearer to me than ever before, and I am determined that whatever may happen I will remain faithful to him and keep the love for him in my heart."

After this the young lovers' hopes again ran high. The question of Princess Eliza's elevation to royal rank was being investigated, and in Berlin an engagement was already discussed. Then, however, the blow fell. One day the King visited Princess Eliza's family in Silesia. "My knees trembled beneath me," she wrote to her friend, "as the King approached me, gave me his hand, and embraced me as usual." The day passed, the evening meal was eaten, and still the King spoke no word on the subject. Finally the King took his departure after kissing Eliza and pressing her hand in silence.

pressed her hand in silent sympathy, and there is no doubt that the whole Royal Family fell keenly for the young Princess. Then followed three years of total separation. Finally, Prince William, in 1825, found another opportunity to visit Princess Eliza. He was commissioned to accompany a Russian grand ducal pair on the frontier, and his mission accomplished, he hastened headlong to his sweetheart's home in Posen. His first words as he burst impetuously into the room were "After three years—the proof!" Then followed a week of unalloyed bliss for the young lovers.

## Another Match.

The same year, however, which witnessed the high tide of their joy also saw its ebb. The scheme of elevating Princess Eliza to royal rank was declared impossible, and another match was proposed for Prince William. Still, the faith of the young couple in each other appeared unbroken, when in 1826 Prince William again visited his sweetheart while on his way to Russia. "Yesterday," wrote the Princess, "William was here, and we lived short, sweet hours together. To-day there are already many miles between us."

Prince William had been obliged by what he considered his duty to the State to desert the girl of his heart, and in February, 1809, his engagement to Princess Augusta of Weimar was announced. Yet once more, however, the Prince visited Princess Eliza. Her mother thus described the scene:—

"He arrived at twelve o'clock on June 3. I went to meet him. His emotion was so visible and so intense that I too lost my self-control, and it was with feelings of the greatest distress that I took him to my room where Eliza was waiting. I was sorely afraid of the effect which the meeting would have upon them both. Yet, as God willed it, so it happened. His love strengthened Eliza's heart. She is now convinced that William fulfilled the King's wish out of his strict sense of duty. She is quieter, than before, and her sorrow has been softened. She knows that it was stern necessity and his father's will which intervened, and not any inconsistency of heart on her part."



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Hongkong, 25th October, 1911.

[1452]

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[1058]

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[1497]

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[1014]

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Hongkong, 18th December, 1911.

[1252]

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Hongkong, 20th Oct., 1911. [1048]

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## EXHIBITION!

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Hongkong, 20th December, 1911. [1552]

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Hongkong, 14th Dec., 1911. [512]

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Hongkong, 8th Dec., 1911.

OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

## WHAT THEY THINK.

## China Mail.

## Living on Rates and Taxes.

The working man seems to  
have resolved to make himself  
comfortable by taxing capital,  
in plain terms, by looting  
the accumulations of Queen  
Victoria's reign and living on the  
rates and taxes. He thought he  
would have a short life and  
a merry one, and his children's  
teeth; if they had any, would be  
set on edge. But in England the  
conditions were almost ideally  
unfavourable for those who hoped  
to see a huge population with  
high wages and short hours. The  
soil would not support them, and  
when they ceased to outwork and  
undersell other nations, there was  
nothing before the working  
classes except to emigrate or  
starve. Of course this out-  
spokenness on the part of a  
high ecclesiastic has brought  
forth much criticism, but Dean  
Inge is not to be driven from his  
position. He says he knows it is  
easier to drift with the stream—  
a dead dog can do that—but to  
steer one's own course against  
the current is more difficult. He  
holds that the present popular  
cult of Democracy is nothing but  
a fetish, and a very silly one at  
that, in that the mere counting of  
heads is held to outweigh mental,  
intellectual and physical attain-  
ments.

## Daily Press.

## The Spirit of Democracy.

Until recent years, China has  
possessed no real army, and con-  
sequently has, except in a few  
places, had no means in the last  
resort of enforcing an unpopular  
law. There can be no doubt,  
indeed, that this fact, and the  
change effected with the establish-  
ment of a modern army, have  
contributed largely to the success  
of the present revolutionary move-  
ment. The people become more  
distrustful of the Throne  
and Government when they see  
it providing itself with means  
for enforcing its more odious  
commands; hence, a revolu-  
tionary manifesto says: "The  
proper purpose of the army is to  
oppose foreigners, not to oppress  
the people. Suppose it be used  
to fight against the people, then  
it becomes a troop of ex-  
ecutioners armed with rifles and  
cannon." Again the spirit of  
democracy has manifested itself  
strongly in the enthusiasm of the  
people for the pseudo-constitution  
granted by the Edict of 1907. This  
seemed to promise them means  
of taking an active share in the  
government in addition to the  
powers of resistance they already  
possessed. It was when they  
discovered the barrenness of the  
institution ("like eating painted  
cakes," one pamphleteer calls it)  
that it became certain that a  
breach with the old regime must  
come sooner or later.

## South China Morning Post.

## Legislative Burlesque.

Just as the interests of the  
builders seem to have been com-  
pletely ignored, or observe by  
their proxy, so have the archi-  
tects been excluded from sugges-  
tion or advice in matters of them  
of urgent concern. They were  
properly "emphatically" protest  
against such arbitrary action.  
We had thought it usual and ob-  
viously advisable to consult ex-  
perts in the formulation of any  
regulations affecting either  
national, professional or private in-  
terests. The Hongkong Council  
apparently have views of their  
own on the point. At any rate,  
in this instance they are not aware  
that they have committed either  
builders or architects. A very  
real grievance is the inevitable  
consequence. We hope the Coun-  
cil will tomorrow try to rescue  
themselves from a ludicrous  
position of their own creation.  
The Unofficial Members have a  
clear duty to perform. And  
whilst the P. W. D. again figures  
in the limelight, it would not be  
altogether inappropriate to ask if  
anything more is to be heard of  
the proposal that there should be  
a Commission of Inquiry into its  
workings.



## THE MOTHER OF THE MAN.

(Hall Gaine's reply to Rudyard Kipling's "Female of the Species.")

When the Lord of the Creation gave the woman to the man  
In that brief but brief existence ere the rule of ill began,  
Then He knew what of her conduct, whether innocent or frail,  
That the female of the species would be subordinate to the male.

Then He banished them from Eden for the sin that each had wrought,  
And the flaming sword of vengeance sealed the fate that both had sought.

Then He knew throughout the ages long as man should tell the tale,  
That the female of the species would be temptress to the male.

When he cast his children from him and, by primal earthly vow,  
Doomed their seed to eat their life bread in the sweat of blood and brow.

Then He knew where paths were roughest, down the line of labour's trail,  
That the female of the species would be slave to the male.

There the female of the species would be slave to the male.

When He dowered the man with passions, when He formed him  
From the dust,

With its wilderness of instincts, with its lava stream of lust,  
Then He knew that, in the whirlwind of his manhood's wasteful gust,  
Still the female of the species would be subject to the male.

When He ordered that the woman, both as mother and as wife,  
Should obey her law of being as the vehicle of life;  
Then he suffered it to happen, lest the generations fail,  
That the female of the species might be "deadlier than the male."

But, when the Lord of Creation gave the woman to the man,  
In that brief but brief existence ere the rule of ill began,  
Then He willed it that, if sharing in man's fault and in his fate,  
She should therefore be his equal and the partner in his state.

Not to govern or to rule him, not to court or speak him smooth,  
Not to snare or to ensnare him, but to cheer, inspire and soothe!  
Not his temptress, not his slave, not his subject, yet his equal,  
But his helpmeet and his angel, by the right of God's own law.

If He cursed the man with labour, as the human lot's alloy,  
He provided that for woman his work should be his joy;  
If He dowered man with passions which the grosser instincts move,  
He reserved it to the woman to uplift his lust to love.

If He ordered that the mother, for the children of her womb,  
Should dare her death by travail and fight till crack of doom,  
He ordained that, by that impulse, still the parent and the best,  
She should gather all that suffer in her pity to her breast.

Nurturing, nursing, guarding, guiding, giving strength with heart  
and hand,

Paying toll in pangs to Nature, which no man may understand,  
Dayless from the God who made her without fear to draw her  
breath,

Saviour of the weak and helpless, first at birth and last at death.

Since—the Lord creating woman—she became a living soul,  
Hers has been the old earth's burden, age on age, from pole to pole.  
Hers the conflict, hers the conquest, hers the flag of life unfurled;  
Hers the sorrow, hers the suffering, hers the love that moves the  
world.

Therefore, why should man be ingrate when he chooses to confer?  
Welcome every foot and hand, only close the door on her?  
Room, sure, room within your countenances, bare your foreheads if you can,  
For, behold, without your portal, stands the mother of the man.

FAR EAST IN  
PARLIAMENT.

## Piracy in Chinese Waters.

In the House of Commons (Nov. 29.) Mr. Gresham Stewart asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he could say whether there had been any interruption of the usual service of British steamers on the Yangtze or the Canton rivers owing to piratical attacks; and, if so, whether the daily service had been restored.

Mr. Adair, who replied, said: The revolution in China, of course, caused widespread disturbance, and the most important events or those on which instructions are required are reported by His Majesty's Minister at Peking by telegraph. He has not, so far, reported on what is the subject of the question.

Mr. Stewart asked the First Lord of the Admiralty in view of the fact that British steamers had been recently attacked by pirates in the West River, would he say what British ships of war there are available for patrol duty between Hongkong and Wuchow?

Mr. Churchill: Besides several large ships at Hongkong, the Rosario is at Canton, and three river gunboats are in the West River.

British Subjects in China.

Mr. Stewart asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he would give the names of His Majesty's ships on the Yangtze and at Shanghai, and are they able to land a sufficient force for the protection of the British settlement should the necessity arise; and would he say whether there is a man-of-war wintering at Tientsin.

Mr. Churchill: The vessels at Shanghai and on the Yangtze are the Newcastle, Cadmus, Clio, Bramble, Britomart, Thistle and Albatross, besides seven river gunboats.

naval force could be landed at Shanghai in case of a sudden grave emergency, but in the event of an actual defence of the settlement becoming necessary, His Majesty's government would have to consider other methods of protection. There is no British man-of-war at Tientsin.

Mr. Stewart asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he would state how many gunboats or shallow draught cruisers there are in reserve at Hongkong, and are reserve crews immediately available for them in the event of further protection being required at any of the treaty ports in China.

Mr. Churchill: There are no vessels of the class indicated in reserve at Hongkong.

Mr. Stewart: In view of the necessity which might arise at any moment, will the First Lord consider the advisability of reinforcing the gunboats there with cruisers other than the Australian or Indian station?

Mr. Churchill: Two cruisers have been ordered from the Australian station to reinforce the China Station.

(30th.) Lord C. Balfour inquired whether the gravity of the situation was increasing in China; whether British interests predominated over those of any other country; and, if so, whether the Admiralty intended to strengthen our squadron in these waters.

Mr. Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty): Two cruisers have been ordered from Australia to join the China Squadron temporarily, and they will reach Chinese waters shortly. This step has been taken as a precaution in view of possible developments. I must ask to be excused from making any general statement as to affairs in China.

Railways in China.

Mr. Stewart asked the Foreign Secretary if he had any information as to whether the railways between Shanghai and Nanking, and Kowloon and Canton, are still running their usual services of trains.

Sir E. Grey: I believe that trains are running between Shanghai and Nanking and between Canton and Kowloon, but I cannot say whether the usual number are running.



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## The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson.

Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—“My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthening.”

## Sir Charles A. Cameron, G.B., M.D., etc.

writes:—“Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does, a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food.”

## Mr. Shirley Trevelyan.

Editor of “Capital,” 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—“I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack.”

## “The Medical Times”

says:—“There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains.”

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## Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin University.

writes:—“I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results.”

## Consignee.

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Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Dowdell, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here; after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

R. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 22nd Dec. 1911. [14]

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## MEBOHANTS

Hongkong, 12th Dec. 1911. [149]

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents,  
Hongkong, 15th Dec. 1911. [1515]

## MEE CHEUNG.

## ART PHOTOGRAPHER

## HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DAVIDSON, PRINTER & ENGRAVER,  
Hongkong, 1st Dec. 1911. [1499]

## Public Company

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th January, 1912, instant, in the Offices of the Jockey Club, No. 8 Chater Road at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Members held on SATURDAY, the 23rd December, 1911, viz:—

That the words “Kiangwan” Race Club (Shanghai) be added to Rule 1, Part 1 of the Rules of Racing.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course  
Hongkong, 26th Dec. 1911. [1562]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE dates of the ANNUAL RACE MEETING originally fixed for the 13th, 14th and 15th February, 1912, and altered to one week later, and the Race Meeting will be held on TUESDAY 20th, THURSDAY 22nd and FRIDAY 23rd February, 1912, thereby coinciding with the usual holidays following the Chinese New Year.

The Entries will CLOSE one week later than the date already fixed, viz. SATURDAY, the 20th January, 1912.

In all other respects the programme as issued will stand.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 23rd Dec. 1911. [1561]

Just received, a fresh consignment of PAUL CLOUTET CHAMPAGNE, Extra Dry at \$24.00 per case of 6 doz. plus FRENCH STORE.

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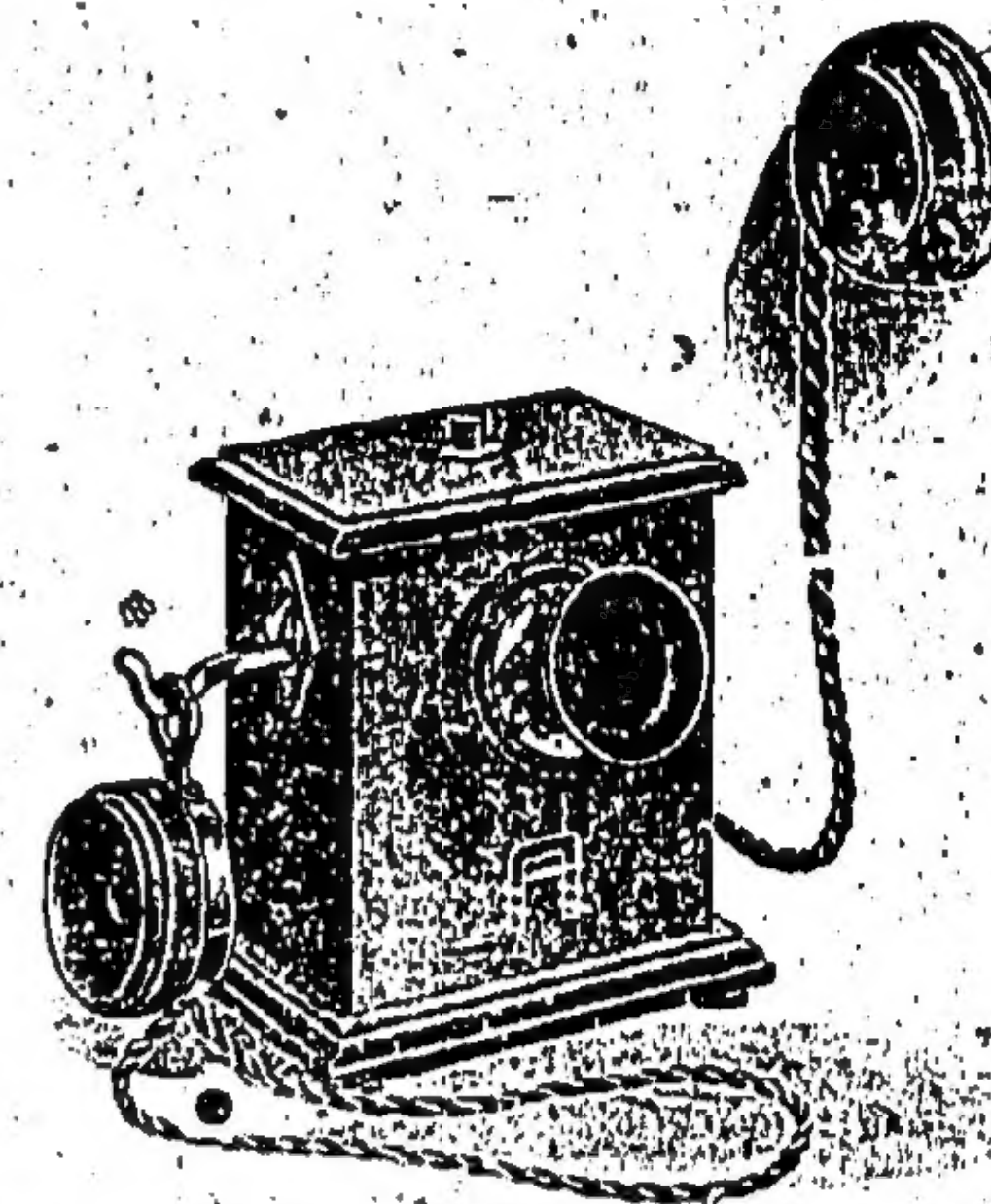
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## NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer) .....	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Wed.	Fri.
\$40.00	Dairen (S.M.R. Train) .....	8.00 a.m.	“	“
Y14.05	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) .....	8.50 p.m.	“	“
Y11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) .....	4.05	“	“
R9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) .....	10.30	“	“
	“ (Russian Train) .....	11.50	“	“
	“ (Russian Train) .....	7.10 a.m.	“	“
	Connecting at Harbin with:	State Ex-press for Moscow	Wagon Ex-press for Moscow	State Ex-press for Peking

## SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Harbin (Russian Train) .....	Mon. Wed.	Fri.
R 9.60	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) .....	8.40 p.m.	“
Y11.50	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) .....	10.00	“
Y14.05	Dairen (S.M.R. Train) .....	5.00 a.m.	“
Y40.00	Shanghai (Steamer) .....	5.15	“
	“ (Steamer) .....	1.20 p.m.	“
	“ (Steamer) .....	Noon	“
	Connecting at Harbin with:	State Ex-press from Moscow	Wagon Ex-press from Moscow

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1910.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1911.

### CINEMA POSSIBILITIES.

A visit to a cinematograph theatre the other evening suggested certain thoughts regarding this popular form of entertainment. Setting aside purely private entertaining, the several cinematograph halls in Hongkong are very largely responsible for the amusement of Hongkong. The wide, general question, then, of whether the utmost is made of the cinematograph has a particular local interest. One must admit the fine attractiveness of many of the pictures thrown upon the screen. It rises to quite remarkable heights at times. And because it rises so high, because the possibilities of the camera for entertainment have been thus displayed, one regrets that the most is not made of it as a purveyor of profitable entertainment. It is possible to sit through a two hours' feast of moving pictures and leave it without a single view being remembered or a single worthy thought having been inspired.

There is too much over-acted sentiment in some pictures, too much sensationalism in others and too much that is artificial in many cases where realism is affected. Now, the camera can present real life quite as easily as trumpery theatricalities or faked realities; and we are bound to say that a more worthy use might be made of the cinematograph. Who is to blame? Not the managers, we make bold to say, for most of them do their utmost to secure sound pictures that are at once entertaining and intellectually profitable. They know that a picture of an interesting current happening will win more attention and applause than the most pathetically sentimental of stories. But the supply of such pictures is limited and they are forced to do the best they can with the fare provided.

It must not be supposed that one would bar all humorous pictures, or all films which reel off a pretty, human story, with a moral no doubt. But we believe the public desires to see these pictures occupy only a fair part of a well-balanced programme. The manufactured realism should be barred entirely. There are plenty of actual and interesting happenings to chronicle without faking them. The fault lies with the makers of films, especially with British makers who have entered only half-heartedly into a profitable business and allowed the market to be flooded with trashy pictures. If British manufacturers would wake up, managers of cinematograph theatres could be trusted to support them by securing only sound, healthy pictures. Our remarks, it may be well to add, have a purely general application. They apply not merely to Hongkong but to Brixton. They apply less, indeed, for here in Hongkong the programmes are most admirably arranged considering the general quality of the films on the market. But they could be better; and no doubt the proprietors of local theatres know it. The fault lies not with them.

### DAY BY DAY.

The benefit of a holiday is a kind of deferred payment. At first it is not appreciated owing to the difficulty of picking up the threads of work, which were laid down, and drawing them to the proper tautness.

The theft of a ricksha has been reported from West Point.

For concealing a case of smallpox in a house in Queen's Road a Chinese was fined \$25 this morning at the Magistracy by Mr. Melbourne.

On Sunday a collision occurred off Cape D'Aguilla between two junks, one of which became water-logged. Two of the crew are reported missing. They are supposed to have been drowned.

A Chinese has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through being knocked down by a tram car in Des Voeux Road Central.

A Chinese, who says that he is a student, has reported to the police that recently he went for a ride in a ricksha, taking with him a bag in which was a quantity of valuables, totalling somewhere about \$3,000. He thinks that he must have left the bag in the ricksha.

A Chinese constable recently made the arrest of a man, who snatched a diamond earring valued at \$400 from the ear of a Chinese lady. Fortunately the ornament was recovered and the thief has been sentenced to three months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and twenty-four strokes of the cat.

The Yokohama Office of the C. P. R. received a wireless message from the R.M.S. Empress of India, sent at 9 p.m., on Sunday, December 24, when the vessel was 1,350 miles distant from Japan, advising all well and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama at 6 a.m., on Friday the 29th instant.

A Vladivostok telegram to the "Japan Times," dated the 12th instant, says that the telegraphic system of Mongolia is destroyed and the communication between Irkutsk and Peking is completely cut. A company of the Russian frontier garrison, at the call of the people, has been dispatched to Kyaklam-michin, where Manchus and Mongolians are fighting.

Japanese papers report that the practical tests conducted on the grounds of the Rifle Association at Omori of the bullet-proof coat invented by a Mr. Chiba Chosaku gave satisfactory results. In the tests a military infantry rifle was used and shots fired at a range of 130 metres left no visible mark on the coat, while shots fired at closer range also rebounded, leaving a slight mark. The coat is said to be made of two thin layers of steel with a piece of leather and silk wadding between them and to resemble in shape the breast plate used in Japanese fencing. A coat is said to weigh about ten pounds.

#### The Colony's Health.

The return of the Medical Officer of Health for the week ended Dec. 23 states that two cases, one fatal, of bubonic plague, occurred; and eleven cases of smallpox, nine of which were fatal. Also there were two cases of enteric fever and two of diphtheria, one of which was fatal.

#### The Bijou.

Bright and brisk is the entertainment being provided at the Bijou Theatre. Miss Eileen Murray appears in new and catchy songs, while the pictures thrown on the screen are of the usual high standard of excellence maintained by the management. The "Frederick" Animated Gazette is highly instructive and entertaining.

The annual report of the Municipal Board of the City of Manila states that the income for 1911 is P.4,710,798.

The Japanese men-of-war in Chinese waters now number twenty-six, with a total displacement of 34,923 tons.

Another case of dumping has been reported; the body of a young girl who apparently died from smallpox, being found in Wyndham Street.

Householders would do well to keep a watchful eye on the electric bulbs over their doors, for cases have been reported of these having been stolen.

A Seoul despatch states that the total revenue from inland taxes in Korea up to the end of last month amounted to Yen 1,340,000, an increase of 173 per cent. on the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

At the Marine Court this morning before Commander Beckwith, R.N., A. F. Allen, chief officer of the s.s. Huilow, charged Wong Leung-cook and Tsai Nang-cook with assaulting him on board his ship. The prisoners were remanded for a week, bail being allowed in \$250 each.

The Independent News Agency reports that it is proposed to inaugurate a new shipping company to be called the Nanyo Kisen Kaisha (South Sea Steamship Co.) with a capital of Yen 3,000,000. Osaka financiers are interesting themselves in the matter.

We have received from Messrs Bradley & Co., the 24th annual report of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co. During the year ended Dec. 30, 1910 the insurances received and issued amounted to \$2,019,005-14-7. The net premium was £498,250-7-2, an increase over 1909 of £20,224-15-5. The assets amounted to \$2,071,404-10-10, an increase of \$279,304-0-9.

A New York telegram to the "Asahi," dated the 15th instant, states that in the Carnegie Hall in that city a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Peace Society and was attended by about a thousand persons. After the delivery of a few speeches, including one by ex-Secretary Root, Dr. Butler, the President, spoke on the benefits of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. He said that the measure must be passed by all means during this year's session of Congress, and he moved a resolution to that effect. This was the signal for an indescribable tumult, which was continued for two hours. The other speakers were unable to make themselves heard, and the meeting broke up in disorder.

### SUN YAT-SEN.

#### An Alleged Plot.

There is a story current among the Chinese in Singapore that is sensational but not beyond the bounds of possibility, says the "Straits Times." It is said that some agents of the Imperial Chinese Government had made actual preparations for the assassination of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as he was passing through Singapore last Friday. The story is circumstantial to the extent that a Chinaman had been paid \$500 down by a firm of local goldsmiths, with a promise of a further \$200,000 if he succeeded in killing the arch-reformer. What, ever its truth, the story reached the ears of Dr. Sun's friends before he arrived, and his prospective movements were not made known until the Devenas arrived here. Up till that moment only a limited circle of people knew that Dr. Sun would spend the night at the house of Mr. Tan Boo Lint. The force of detectives allotted to the work of guarding the house and the person of Dr. Sun were given very strict instructions and happily their preparations were successful.

### THE CLEVELAND ARRIVALS.

#### Tourists in Hongkong.

As reported yesterday the s.s. Cleveland, with 500 tourists on board, arrived in Hongkong from Manila, on her way to San Francisco. The vessel is running round the world with these tourists. Yesterday afternoon special cars traversed the whole length of the tramway system from Kennedy Town to Shauki-wan, filled to the uttermost with the visitors, who listened to the information of the guides riding on the footboard. Others preferring rather to "do" Hongkong by themselves rode in rickshas or chairs, while quite a few went about on foot. A number of the passengers stayed at the Hongkong Hotel last evening, but the majority stayed on board the ship, which was picked out from stem to stern with electric bulbs. Today and to-morrow parties of visitors will go sight seeing to Canton.

#### Arrangements at Canton.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—The Army Co-operative Association held a meeting yesterday (December 25) in connection with the proposed visit of the Cleveland tourists. It was decided to extend a welcome to them, as America was the first country to become a republic. The commanders of the revolutionary troops have been ordered to instruct the latter to behave in an orderly manner and not to cause any inconvenience to the tourists. Should the tourists visit the revolutionary barracks the soldiers are to be civil.

### GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Mr. Beilby Alston, of the Foreign Office, is staying at Government House.

There will be an official dinner at Government House to-morrow night, to which the following have been invited:—Dr. & Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax, Sir Paul Chattr, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Miss Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. Reiss and Mr. and Miss Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Major Morgan, Commander and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Commodore and Mrs. Eyres and the Misses Eyres, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. L. G. Bird, Mr. J. M. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. Amiss Denison, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Montagu Harston, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Harston, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton Potts, Mrs. Swire, Mr. Swire, Mr. Young, Rev. Father Lynch, Mr. Stephenson-Jellie, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. and Mrs. Lindell, Captain Agg and Mr. Carter.

### "AFFINITY STORMS."

#### Upton Sinclair's Divorce.

A New York telegram dated Dec. 3, says:—Mr. Upton Sinclair procured a divorce yesterday on the ground that his wife had been guilty of misconduct with Harry Kemp, known throughout America as the "mendicant poet."

The misconduct began while the two lived in Mr. Sinclair's Socialist colony at Arden, Del. Mrs. Sinclair, like her husband, wrote a great deal about "affinities" and "soul mates," and she told the reporters when she came to New York with Kemp that she would not oppose the divorce. In court, however, the woman's counsel urged that the divorce petition should be dismissed on the novel ground that the husband had not exerted himself to protect his wife "against her own inclinations," to which the judge replied: "The only weapon a husband is permitted to use in this enlightened age is moral suasion, a weapon of but little effect in these days of barometric depression in the marital ether, occasioned by so-called affinity storms."

Mr. Sinclair admitted that he had forgiven his wife for other marital delinquencies.

### RECKLESS BEHAVIOUR.

At the Magistracy this morning, a ship's fireman was charged before Mr. Irving with having recklessly discharged a revolver and causing bodily harm to a Chinese girl, and also with having arms in his possession, without having the necessary licence.

The defendant pleaded guilty to both counts.

It was explained by the police that the defendant was examining the weapon in a house in Wanohai, when it suddenly went off. The bullet hit the floor and ricocheted, slightly injuring the foot of the girl who was near by.

Defendant, asked what he had got to say, informed his Worship that he had since thrown the revolver away, and that he had never had one before in his life.

The Magistrate, in fining the man \$1, on the first charge, and cautioning him on the second, ordered the man to pay the girl \$4 compensation and remarked that had he killed her he would have been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

### NEW "STREET INDEX"

The new edition—the sixth—of the "Street Index" to Victoria, Kowloon, and the smaller places around, is to hand. As compiler of this useful volume of reference, Mr. Arthur Chapman, Government Assessor, is to be congratulated on his industry. The labour that goes to the making of such a volume, the more necessary to make it complete and accurate, cannot be stated in terms which shall be sufficient and yet exact. Like the Lady Jane, in "Patience," the volume grows in size.

Stouter than I used to be, Still more corpulent grow I, There will be too much of me, In the coming by and by. But that will be neither next year nor the year after. The "Street Index" is hardly the kind of literature one would choose to while away a tedious hour or two; but it is a useful and accurate reference book which wise business men, not to mention other classes of people, will keep handily near their desk.

### CANTON NEWS.

["Telegraph" Correspondent.] Canton, Dec. 26.

Mr. Chan, acting Governor-General, assumed office on Sunday and duly informed the Consular Body of his election.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has written to Field Marshal Lung Chai-kwong thanking him for his services during the change of government in Canton. He also expressed his regret at not meeting the Field Marshal. Dr. Sun urged him to take his troops to Shanghai as soon as peace was restored in Koochow and Limchow. Lung replied that he had only 5,000 men and if his services were wanted he would require funds for recruiting several divisions of troops.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

#### Monthly Cup Shoot.

The following are the results of the 2nd monthly cup shoot which took place at the King's Park Range (500 yards) on Saturday and Sunday, the 23rd and 24th instant.

Class A.		
Mr. Gibson	31 pl. 4 eq.	35
"Dobbie"	30 " 5 "	36
"Hearl"	33 " 1 "	34
"Watson"	32 " 2 "	34
"Calver"	31 " 2 "	33
"R. Stewart"	32 " 3 "	32
"L. G. Bird"	30 pl. 1 eq.	31
"Hamilton"	30 " 1 "	31
"R. F. O. Bird"	28 " 2 "	30
"Jackson"	25 " 4 "	20
"Simpson"	20 " 3 "	20
"Dean"	20 " 3 "	20
"Oliver"	26 pl. 3 eq.	29
"W. J. May"	25 " 4 "	20
"J. F. Miller"	22 " 5 "	27
"Franklin"	17 " 4 "	21
Class B.		
Mr. Hutchings	28 pl. 7 eq.	35
"G. H. May"	27 " 10 "	37
"Greene"	24 " 10 "	34
"Mr. Knight"	20 " 4 "	32
"Lyons"	25 " 8 "	33
"Jelle"	13 " 10 "	23

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### A Canton Danger.

The people of Canton it may be assumed are anxious to stand well in the estimation of foreigners. They should, therefore, guard against a tendency which is becoming noticeable to pay great honours to men whose chief claim to notoriety consists in having been concerned in attempts to assassinate Manchus. The assassin by the great majority of civilized people is held in abhorrence, and it will certainly not enhance the prestige of the Cantonese people if it becomes the custom particularly to honour men who were murderers by intention if not by act.

#### A Dull Day.

This is one of those nice slack days, following the holidays, when there is little or nothing doing. Even the tireless Reuters finds it impossible to come anywhere near his usual standard. But the paper must come out, all the same, and because the holiday season is a dull season, the journalist dislikes it. In London, for instance, August and September are dull months, and the sea serpent, the giant gooseberry, and the double-yoked egg become of some account. By the way, (this is frank filling-up; but let that pass) if ever you have a double-yoked egg to show an editor, seize upon a dead season. Otherwise his sentiments may be those of a certain well-known literary man who was also the editor of a Scottish newspaper. One day a country reader called with a double-yoked, or "triple-yoked," egg in a cup. He managed his way into the editor's room. That gentleman was terribly busy and did not hear the intruder's coughs. The man with the cup slowly advanced to the desk, and a horrified editor found a cup and an egg under his eyes—and nose. There was no overlooking the wonder; it forced itself violently into his consciousness. He leapt from his chair and an astonished agriculturalist who had carried the wonderful egg for many miles with tender care, received not praise but a peremptory order to "Take it to—out of this!"

#### Philippines and Independence.

The Philippines have always expected that when the Democrats held political power in the United States, their aspirations for independence would receive more sympathetic attention. This belief seems to be borne out by the resolution presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs. We published this resolution yesterday. In effect it proposes to give the Philippines independence in ten years, provide the Filipino people are fit for it. The "Vanguard," a Filipino paper published at Manila, jubilant over the resolution and hails Mr. Jones as the "fervent defender of the Filipino people." To this the "Manila Times" responds:—

Favourable critics of the Jones resolution, like the Vanguard editorial writer, are blinded by their own zeal to the cold-bloodedness of the motives of the Chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee. He (Mr. Jones) would scuttle the Philippines and leave these islands to navigate the troubled seas of Orient and world politics without the aid of American power. American guarantees and neutralization of the Philippines are not provided for, in other words the United States is to rid itself of a white elephant, free itself from its international responsibilities, violate the pledge it made to the world when it assumed sovereignty here, and launch a new nation whose capabilities are still untried and whose strength is dubious. Surely the most ardent advocate of the independence propaganda will not count such a disposition of these islands. Surely no American who espouses an heartless solution of the Philippine problem deserves a word of praise from the Filipino people. He is of those soulless politicians who would rid the United States of the cares of these islands without regard to the consequences to their people. Whatever views one may hold about the independence of the Filipino, he cannot believe that such a plan is feasible. It will be disastrous alike to the Philippines and to the ethical ideals of the American people.



## DEAD—AND FORGOTTEN.

## The Cemetery at Stanley.

The walk to Stanley is undoubtedly one of the most attractive available to residents. There is very little to see there, however, when once one has arrived unless it is the remains of the military erections—remnants of the early history of the Colony, or the little cemetery on the hill overlooking the spot where the dead inmates spent the latter years of their lives, laying the foundations of what, in the short space of seventy years, has become a thriving British Colony.

It was this "God's acre" that interested the writer, for when in England he was asked to try and find a certain grave, by old people who had a relation buried there. The promise was nearly forgotten till opportunity brought a reminder, and on Christmas Eve he passed by many a "mouldering heap" covering the narrow cells in which lay long forgotten compatriots, in search of a grave marked by a tombstone which, however, could not be found.

Were Stanley near Hongkong, were it in a place readily accessible to the average pedestrian, the writer ventures to think that the military cemetery would not present such a woeful sight as it does.

Entrance for the casual visitor is not through the gate, for that is locked; the only means of entry is to climb over the wall, with a slight drop into the long, rank grass that covers the entire area so shut in. Above the grass rises grey, weather-beaten tombstones covered with the fungus that marks all decay, discoloured, leaning this way and that as in centuries-old country churchyards where the visitation of time has wrought damage in spite of the solicitous care of sextons and relations. All had not head stones; some just bricked-in mounds, or flat concreted slabs, broken here and there; in some cases showing signs of remote attention when cracks and crevices had, at one time or other, been plastered up by some careful hand.

Once a path ran down the centre of this abode of the dead, for a channelling, constructed from the gate way, still exists, though grass nearly covers the space between and hides the rut that the waters of many storms have carved out. Still a path there was, and amid the general neglect and decay may be found signs that at one time a well-tended resting place existed where now is every indication of careless, forgetfulness.

Coming back to the head stones—marks of affection and remembrance—their condition is appalling. The broken-in mounds had earthenware tablets, inscribed in black, with the name and epitaph of the buried dead. These cannot be read now; an indistinct mark or two still remains, but that is all. Equally illegible are the names on the grey sentinels that are more apparent to the casual observer. The inscriptions are there, but no ordinary eye can see them; they have to be traced with the fingers. By such a means the writer spelled out the names of one or two. Those who rest in the almost forgotten graveyard are our military dead, who lived that we might reap the fruits of their sowing, and who, in death, are forgotten, unremembered and unsung. Had they fallen on the field of battle, had they performed some heroic deed, that could call for epic and eulogy, neglect would not have been their portion in death. They simply did the spade work of Empire and have received the reward of the majority in this world. They have been forgotten. As it stands, the burial place at Stanley is no credit to the British authorities, and the sooner this garden of sleep is placed in proper condition the better, for it is now an example of how soon the public and authority alike can forget. The writer hears that the military authorities contemplate doing something—a general cleaning up and the erection of an obelisk, and all he can say is, "Let it be soon."

## SPORT.

## The Two-Days' Cricket Match.

The Christmas cricket fixture, in which the Hongkong Cricket Club met the United Services in a two-days' match, ended yesterday in a draw, though on the first innings the latter won. The honours of the match fell to Capt. Crawford, who played a fine game for 120 runs, while Lee, Corp. Dempsey, 68, A. R. Sutherland, 62, and H. Hancock, 50, also did well. The best bowling average was that of Bagnall, who took, in both innings, five wickets for 38 runs. The scores were as follows:

Hongkong C.C.—First Innings.	
T. E. Pearce, c Hughes, b White	33
A. C. E. Elborough, c Annaheim, b Ward	5
M. M. Mans, c Whitehead, b White	8
R. O. Hutchinson, b Annaheim	11
E. A. S. Fowler, l. b. w., b White	0
R. P. Thurstfield, run out	13
H. Hancock, not out	50
R. E. O. Bird, c Ward, b Dempsey	6
A. R. Sutherland, c Bagnall, b Dempsey	25
A. P. Dashwood, b Bagnall	4
D. E. Donnelly, b Bagnall	8
Extras	8
Total	163

Second Innings.	
A. C. E. Elborough, c Annaheim, b Bagnall	30
M. M. Mans, c Ward, b Annaheim	11
R. P. Thurstfield, c and b Bagnall	3
T. E. Pearce, b Annaheim	15
R. O. Hutchinson, st. Bagger, b Hamilton	16
H. Hancock, b Hamilton	7
E. A. S. Fowler, b Hamilton	11
R. E. O. Bird, run out	2
A. R. Sutherland, not out	62
A. P. Dashwood, c and b Annaheim	36
D. E. Donnelly, c Hamilton, b Annaheim	0
Extras	24
Total	217

United Services—First Innings.	
Capt. R. D. Crawford, c Elborough, b Thurstfield	120
Lee, Corp. Dempsey, c Thurstfield, b Mans	60
E. C. Annaheim, c Mans, b Elborough	31
Lieut. Whitehead, b Bird	1
Capt. H. K. Hughes, c H. Hancock, b Fowler	15
Capt. D. Clapham, c and b Thurstfield	11
Col. Hamilton, c and b Bird	17
W. A. Hagger, b Bird	2
H. C. Bagnall, b Fowler	2
A. G. White, b Fowler	0
Commander Ward, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	277

Second Innings.	
Capt. H. K. Hughes, c Pearce, b Bird	3
Lieut. Whitehead, run out	38
Lieut. Bagnall, c Pearce, b Bird	1
Capt. Clapham, c Dashwood, b Fowler	3
E. C. Annaheim, run out	21
Capt. Crawford, l. b. w., b Bird	0
Lee, Cpl. Dempsey, not out	14
Col. Hamilton, c Elborough, b Donnelly	1
W. A. Hagger, b Bird	5
A. G. White, not out	5
Extras	2
Total (for eight wickets)	93

## TEST CRICKET.

## Avoiding Misunderstanding.

The following is from the Sydney "Evening News":—During the tour of an English team in Australia there was trouble in connection with the rolling of the wicket, and other details verbally agreed upon by the captains. In order to avoid any chance of a misunderstanding with the present English combination, an agreement has been signed by Messrs. Warner and Hill, representing the Marylebone Club's team and Australia respectively with regard to various matters not covered by the rules of cricket.

## State Matches.

The two captains shall decide before commencement of any

match (except test matches) up to what time on the fifth day play shall be continued if necessary.

In matches in which England plays against odds, not more than 13 on a side shall bat, nor in any case shall more than 11 men field.

## Test Matches.

Appointment of Umpires.—1. If captains can mutually agree, two umpires shall be appointed by them for each test match.

2. If captains can mutually agree upon one umpire only, then the second umpire shall be selected as per clause 3, the captains mutually agreeing how many names up to six shall be placed in the hat, and the umpire whose name is first drawn shall act with the umpire mutually selected.

3. If captains do not agree, as in one or two, then the names of six umpires, to be mutually nominated by the two captains, shall be placed in a hat, and the two umpires whose names are first drawn out shall umpire in the test match.

The Follow-On.—In the event of the side that bats first being 200 runs ahead in the first innings, they shall have the option of batting or fielding next, as they may decide.

Boundaries.—The batsman shall not be caught out by a fieldman if the fieldman is at the time touching the asphalt track surrounding the playing ground.

Such a hit would, of course, being a boundary hit, count four runs.

Hits over the ropes or pickets placed as in interstate matches shall count six runs.

New Ball.—The fielding side may demand a new ball every 200 runs. In the event of the umpires deciding owing to the ball then in use being unfit to be played with, they shall have power to allow a new ball to be used at any time they are unanimous on this point.

Rolling the Wicket.—In the event of the rain during the day, the ground man shall cause the wicket to be swept and rolled for not more than 10 minutes after the close of that day's play at any time that night up to 12 o'clock midnight, whenever he is of opinion that such rolling will improve the wicket, and he will use such a roller, after consultation with the two captains, as they think best calculated to produce that effect.

This sweeping and rolling shall not affect the right to sweep and roll provided for in law of the M.C.C. rules.

Exchanging Teams.—The two captains before tossing will give each other lists of the eleven selected by them to play in the match, together with the emergency fieldman, and that having done so no alteration will be made in either eleven or emergency player without the consent of the opposing captain.

Cutting the Grass.—All the playing ground, except the pitch, shall be cut with the mowing machine every day of the match (except Sundays) between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.

Fitness of Wicket for Play.—The two captains shall decide as to the fitness of the wicket for play. If they disagree the decision of the two umpires shall be final.

Time of starting and drawing stumps shall be regulated by the clock on the ground.

Hours of Play.—The play on each day shall start at 12 noon. The luncheon interval to be from 1.30 to 2.15 p.m. The interval to be from 4 to 4.15 p.m. Play to cease each day at 6 p.m. In the event of a wicket falling within five minutes of any interval play to cease until after the interval.

If any innings is completed within 15 minutes of any adjournment, play shall not restart until after the adjournment.

Tea Interval.—If an innings is completed after the luncheon interval, and before 3 p.m., then there will be the usual tea interval, but if any innings is completed after 3 p.m. then there shall be no tea interval.

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etc. obtainable, especially with price. All Wines and Spirits  
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Hongkong, December 7th 1911.

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OR TO CH. WITZKE, SUB-AGENT.

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To-day's  
AdvertisementsFOR SINGAPORE, PENANG  
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THE Steamship  
"LIGHTNING,"

Captain E. P. Smith, will be de-  
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DAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th Dec., 1911. [1563]

AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN

LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KIOTO"

Captain J. A. Smith, having arrived  
from the above Port, Consignees of  
Cargo, are hereby informed that their  
goods are being landed at their risk  
into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Con-  
signees risk and expense.

All broken, chipped, and damaged  
goods are to be left in the godown,  
where they will be examined on TUES-  
DAY, 2nd Jan., 1912, at 10 a.m.  
All claims must be presented within  
fifteen days of the steamer's arrival  
here, after which date they cannot be  
recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godown, and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after the  
2nd Jan., 1912, will be subject to rank.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th Dec., 1911. [1564]

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Launches.

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Hongkong, 1st May 1911.

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CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st January, 1912,

the price of Gas to the public

will be REDUCED to \$2.50 per

1,000 cubic feet.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE CURRY,

Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th Nov., 1911. [1476]

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"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....Satur., Jan. 27, 1913	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND".....Fri., Feb. 23, 1913
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....Satur., Feb. 24, 1913	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND".....Fri., Mar. 22, 1913

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SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALUTTA.....KUTSANG.....Thursday, 28th Dec., 3 p.m.		
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI.....FOOKSANG.....Friday, 29th Dec., Noon.		
SANDAKAN.....MAISANG.....Saturday, 30th Dec., Noon.		
MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....Saturday, 30th Dec., 2 p.m.		
MANILA.....WINGSANG.....Saturday, 30th Dec., 2 p.m.		

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REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE AND PORTLAND (Or.) via  
SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Tons D W	On or about
"RYGJA".....			December 20th.
"SUVERIO".....			January 9th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.  
The Steamers of the Bank Line Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.  
Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.  
For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.  
Hongkong, 14th December, 1911.

## NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

TO  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN LINE.

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIO".....3,000 tons.....to be despatched on Dec. 30, 1911.

S.S. "KATANGA".....5,600 tons.....to follow.

For rates Freight or Passage, apply to

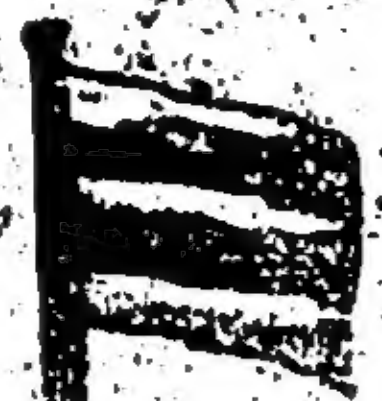
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
Managing Agents.

Head Office, 440 Avenue, 1911

## Shipping—Steamers

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSHALL IS., LONDON & ANT- WERP via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, T. 9,000 IYO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th Jan., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe, YOKOHAMA, Cebu, & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, T. 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. T. Iizawa, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 2nd Jan., at Noon. TUESDAY, 30th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Koa, T. 7,000	SATURDAY, 30th Dec., from KOBE
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 5,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 19th Jan., at Noon. FRIDAY, 16th Feb., at Noon.
Kobe & YOKO- HAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kuwara, T. 5,000	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOSA MARU, Capt. Sato, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Jan.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
KOBE and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong:

"HIROSHIMA MARU".....Tons 4,000.....Capt. Hirose, Dec. 30th.

## 1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
TANGO MARU	8,000	K. Kuwara	Feb. 14th.
KAMO MARU	9,000	F. J. Sommer	Feb. 28th.
AKI MARU	7,000	K. Homma	Mar. 13th.
HIROSHIMA MARU	9,000	A. C. Moss	Mar. 27th.
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th.
ATSUTA MARU	5,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th.
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Murai	May 22nd.

## FOR SEATTLE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomimaga	Feb. 27th.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	K. Noda	Mar. 26th.
SANUKI MARU	7,000		April 9th.
AWA MARU	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 28th.
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomimaga	May 21st.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.  
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chate Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO. LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
AMOI, NINGPO & SHAI	"KWANGSE".....	28th Dec. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN".....	29th " 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG".....	30th " 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN".....	30th " Night

## DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".  
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin crew Steamers "Tan" and "Taming," saloon accommodation ample; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS (Ansei, Chenon, Linan, Chinkwa), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday Jan. Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray P. at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.  
Hongkong, 27th December, 1911.

## Shipping—Steamers

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.  
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

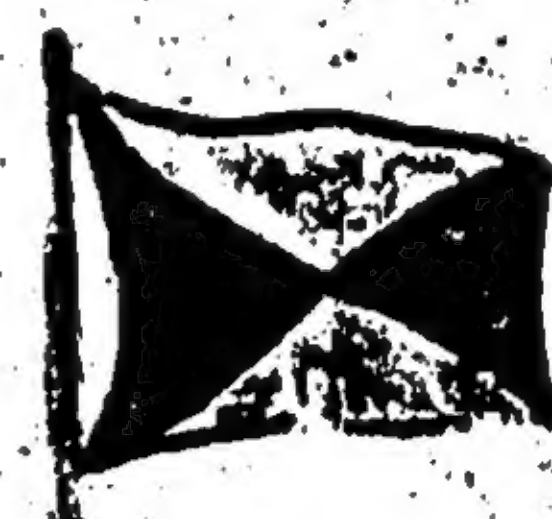
## Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD	HOMEWARD
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. Sillesia.....1st Jan.	For Havre, B'dam Hamburg & Ant.: S.S. "Brasil".....7th Jan.
" Ambria.....15th Jan.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. "Dortmund".....15th Jan.
" Goldenfels.....27th Jan.	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Sogovia".....23rd Jan.
" Suevia.....30th Feb.	For Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. "Sillesia".....2nd Feb.
" F. Buchow.....20th Feb.	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. "Sambia".....3rd Feb.
" Delgravia.....1st Mar.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. "Saxonia".....16th Feb.
" Sachsen.....18th Mar.	
" C. Ferd. Loebe.....3rd Apl.	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office. [966]

HONGKONG—  
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES  
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Alangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	SATURDAY, 30th Dec., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO.....	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Manganin, Iloilo and Cebu.	WEDNESDAY, 10th Jan., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1911.

## A. R. MARTY.

## HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOL.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.  
Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
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For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

[1093]

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

## Regular Fortnightly Service between

## JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjitaroen	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjibodas	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjimanokk	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjimahi	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAVA	1st half Mar.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 375. York Buildings. [107]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
---------	------	---------	-----------------

S.S. "Tenyo Maru".....21,000.....F. Bent.....Dec. 29th, Noon.

S.S. "Shinyo Maru".....21,000.....H. S. Smith.....Jan. 19th, Noon.

S.S. "Chiyo Maru".....21,000.....W. W. Green.....Feb. 16th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

The triple screw steamer TENYO MARU will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 29th December, at Noon.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Date of sailing
---------	------	-----------------

Kiyo Maru.....17,500.....Tuesday, Feb. 11, Noon.

Bayo Maru.....10,500.....Tuesday, April 3, Noon.

Hongkong Maru.....11,000.....Friday, June 7, Noon.

The steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and CHILEAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, 11th Jan.

For further particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to—  
K. MATSUDA, Agent,  
KING'S BUILDING (opposite Main Bank).

## LOG BOOK.

## Effective Wrecking.

"No other business in the world is so poorly managed as the wrecking business," said Mr. John Arbuckle, of New York, during his visit to Paris. Mr. Arbuckle is the head of the Arbuckle Wrecking Company. He is now in Europe trying to effect an understanding among leading shipping companies in order to place the business on an effective basis.

He continued: "When a vessel is on the rocks, saving ships should go to her at once, without any delay caused by an effort to reach an agreement regarding the cost. What if fromon stopped to discuss the reward which they will receive before going to a fire? The time usually elapsing between the date of an accident and that on which the saving ship arrives causes the loss of many ships which would have been saved had help responded promptly.

"After studying this question thoroughly I founded the Arbuckle Wrecking Company, which in the last two years has saved many ships which had practically been given up as lost. We have a number of recently issued patents, the most important of which is on a new compressed-air method of keeping ships afloat after they have been rammed. The use of compressed air makes the vessels practically unsinkable. We have three wrecking boats fitted with the appliances necessary for the production of compressed air, and they are in constant readiness for action at a moment's notice. These boats are under the command of Mr. Witherspoon, our mechanical engineer, an expert on the subject of compressed air, and Captain James MacAllister, who gives his attention to nautical affairs.

"In Hamburg a few days ago I talked with Herr A. Ballin, the general manager of the Hamburg-American Line. He was much interested in our method and promised me that he will call the attention of the German Emperor to it. I intend to wait upon the Lord of the Admiralty in London to see if my compressed-air method may not be adopted for use on British warships.

"In the last two years our Company has saved the Bavarian, a vessel of 12,000 tons; the Mount Temple, 10,000 tons; the U.S.S. Yankoo, 8,000 tons; the Massachusetts, 4,000 tons; the U.S.S. Nero, 8,000 tons; the Superba, 6,000 tons, and many smaller vessels. The salvage of the Nero was particularly interesting in demonstrating the efficiency of our method. She had run on Briton Reefs during a fog and one-third of her bottom had disappeared. Had the ship been pulled off simply, she would have sunk at once, but by the use of compressed air we kept her afloat and towed her to New York, a distance of 180 miles. Other methods had been tried, but the most powerful pumps were inadequate to draw out the water.

"We are called upon frequently to save vessels after they have been abandoned by the largest wrecking companies, and large sums of money have been spent in unsuccessful efforts to raise them. We could have raised the Maine for one-fifth the amount which was expended on her, but the authorities would not permit us to do it.

"Commander Marsh, who was aboard the U.S.S. Yankoo when we saved her, secured for our Company the consent of the Navy Department to make a trial on the battleship North Carolina. We made this experiment recently. After one of the water-tight compartments had been filled with water we forced compressed air in through a small hole. Only ten minutes was required to empty the compartment.

"We also tested our method of repairing holes from the inside while the water is kept out by the use of compressed air. These trials were entirely successful, and through them we demonstrated that a system of pipes and gauges should be installed on every ship with a compressed air plant. By their use the vessel would be rendered practically unsinkable and the cost would be very small.



## Banks

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE  
BANK

**CAPITAL FULLY**  
PAID-UP.....Sh. Tseks 7,500,000  
**HEAD OFFICE**—SHANGHAI.  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**—BERLIN.  
BRANCHES :  
gerlin      Calcutta      Canton  
Hamburg      Hankow      Kobe  
Peking      Sing-pore      Tientsin  
Tsinaidu      Tsingtau      Yokohama

**LONDON BANKERS:**  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
The Union of London and Smith's  
Bank, Limited,  
Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London  
Agency.  
Diskontokurs der Diskontokurs Gesellschaft.  
**INTEREST** allowed on Current  
Account. **DEPOSITS** received on terms  
which may be learned on application.  
Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT.  
Managing.  
Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [S

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000  
Subscribed ".....1,125,000  
Paid Up ".....662,000  
Reserve Fund.....325,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
40, The Strand, London, E.C.

**BRANCHES :**

Bombay.	Galle.
Calcutta.	Singapore.
Howrah.	Punang.
Andrap.	Kota Bahru, Kelantan.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Columbo.	Shanghai.
Kandy.	

**AGENTS IN JAPAN :**  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.  
**BANKERS:**  
Bank of England.  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits as under. —

For 3 months	2½ per cent per annum
" 6 "	3 " "
" 12 "	4 " "

F. C. MACDONALD.

1260] Acting Manager.

**CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

**HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.**

C. R. Burdill, Esq., Chairman.  
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Managing Director.  
S. B. Nell, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered under  
Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance  
Companies Acts, England.

Insurance in Force ..... \$25,371,454.00  
Assets to read ..... \$7,575,000.00

Income for Year ..... \$12,000,000  
Insurance Fund ..... \$12,000,000  
LEFFERTS KNOX, Reg.—District Manager  
B. W. TAPE, Reg.—District Secretary,  
Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippine  
Islands.  
**Alexandra Building.**  
C. LAWRENCE, Reg., Inspector, Hongkong.  
Advisory Board, Hongkong: Sir Paul Chater, K.  
C.M.G., T. F. Morgan, Reg., C. J. Lalor, Reg.,  
Hongkong, 27th Nov., 1911. (115)

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. (P)

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**"SEN" LINE OF STEAMERS**  
**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
S.S. "BENOLEUCH,"  
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLE  
BRO, LONDON & STRAITS.  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are here-  
by informed that all Goods are be-  
tanded at their risk into the hazardous

No Claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after 23th inst., will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undermgened on or before the 5th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns.

where they will be examined on  
28th inst, at 11 a.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by  
**JIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st Dec, 1914.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS, AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,  
FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTORS,  
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Machinery Applied for quick construction and repair of Ships,  
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and  
Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.  
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools  
installed throughout the Works.

60-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINES  
for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets,  
and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK  
78 ft. by 83 ft. by 34 ft. 6 in.  
Pumps empty Dock in  
3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS  
taking vessels up to 3,000 tons  
displacement, providing conditions for  
launching ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—  
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT  
the Quay, Raising up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,  
structural Work.

AGENTS AND MANAGERS:  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**  
HONGKONG, CHINA.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.**  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.  
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"



